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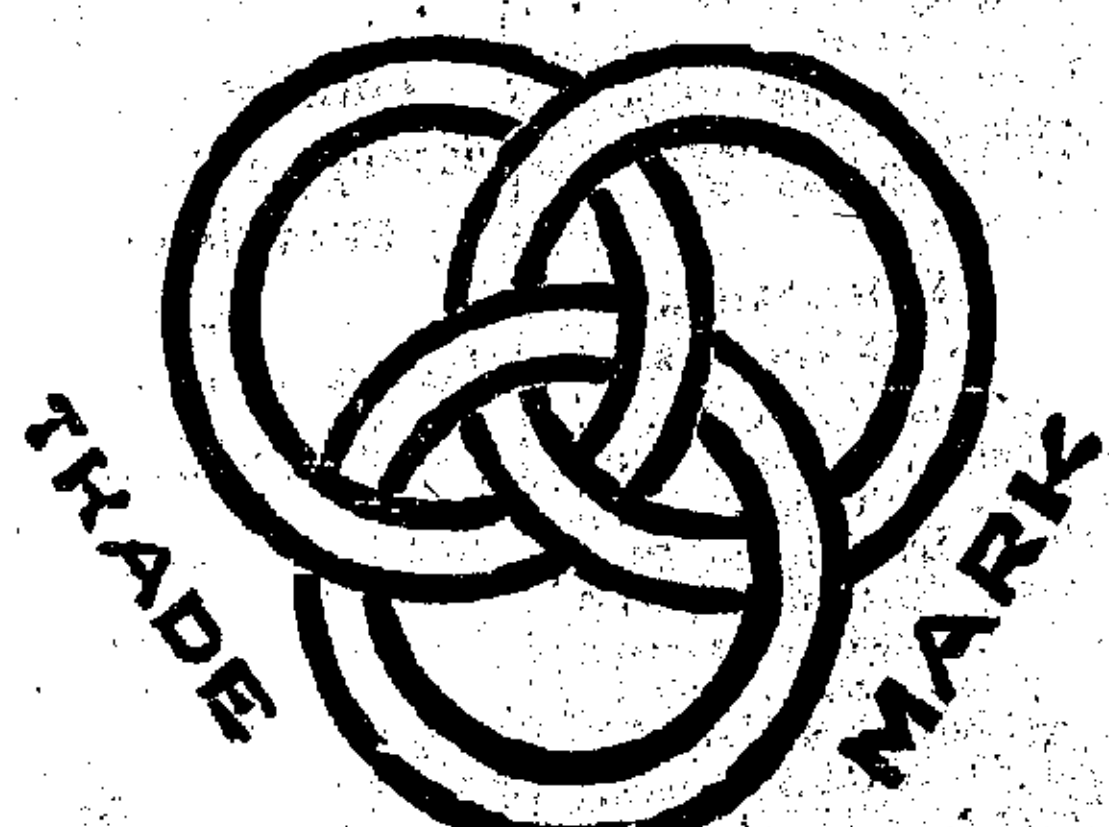
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Manufacturers, LONDON.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NATIONAL SERVICE AND FOOD QUESTIONS.

SUCCESS OF THE WAR LOAN.

London, February 18th.

The War Loan has been a great success—not only by reason of the vast amount subscribed, but also on account of the numbers who put down their money. In all previous wars loans were raised, mainly by the great banks and financial corporations, the people took no part worth speaking of. But on this occasion Democracy, using the word in the right sense, came in. No doubt we shall hear in due course the number of small subscribers, of those who gave their savings to help to win the war. Probably the number will not fall far short of ten millions. As an illustration of the zest with which the working-class answered the appeal for money, mention may be made of the fact that comparatively little places paid thousands of pounds. Thus, at Keighley, in Yorkshire, the subscriptions amounted to £42 per head of the whole population.

The ultimate effect of all this must be to deepen and widen the interest of the masses of the people in the affairs of Government. They are likely to want to know more than they did hitherto about foreign relations and secret diplomacy. They are now, as it were, shareholders in the State as a going concern. They will not be prepared without good reason to engage in a war which might overload the edifice with debt and cause it to topple. In a word, for millions of investors in every class who have paid over their hard cash the State is no longer something vaguely remote and abstract, but a real and vital force with which they will have visible and remunerative relations.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

The sombre drama of the war which overshadows everything dwells by comparison matters that at another time would crowd the stage. The War Loan having been carried to a successful issue, National Service claims the immediate attention of the country. There is also the food question with a possibility of rationing so far as the staple articles of diet are concerned; and with this are bound up the position of agriculture, the submarine campaign, shipping, and many other problems. Orders and regulations are promulgated daily, framed to direct and control the lives and habits of the whole nation, so that we have passed in two years of war from individualism to a system of State Socialism. On that subject I hope to have something to say in the near future.

As regards National Service, with Mr. Neville Chamberlain as Director, we are having in the first instance an appeal to the voluntary spirit. If that does not produce the required result, it is quite safe to say compulsion will be applied. It is the policy of the Derby recruiting scheme applied to the civil population. National Service embraces everybody in the land between the ages of 16 and 60. The main purpose is to organise the nation so that there shall be a full complement of workers in every essential industry in spite of the enormous demands of the Army for men. But the question is, after classifying industries which are essential having regard primarily to the war, to decide what industries are non-essential.

A GREAT GAME OF CHESS.

Naturally everyone considers that the job he has in hand, providing him and his family with the wherewithal to live, is most essential. The majority of individuals cannot be expected to volunteer at the call of a hastily improvised Department of State, housed in a big London hotel under Mr. Neville Chamberlain, with the same degree of enthusiasm displayed by the young men who rallied to the Colours in the early days of the war. The Department claims the right to say whether a man shall continue to work as heretofore in office or shop, in a profession or at a trade, or whether he shall go into a factory or on to a farm. Moreover, it is intended to move men and women from one part of the country to another, the discretion for so doing being vested in the Department. I think this is the crux of the whole scheme; it is just the point that will test its practicability.

We are all out to win the war, and are all anxious to do our bit. But individuals have a right and proper reluctance to volunteer to become pawns on a chessboard, and to be moved from their homes and customary avocations to other work in another part of the country at the will of unknown officials in London. To some only two things seem essential at the present time—to enrol men for the Army, and the manufacture of munitions. But the commercial and industrial activities of the nation are also essential. Unless these are maintained the money necessary to carry on the war to a successful conclusion will not be forthcoming. It is all very perplexing at present; and there is an uneasy feeling that the scheme for National Service is being foisted upon the country too rapidly because it was started too late, though that is not the fault of the present Government.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

Lord Devonport is finding that the post of Food Controller is not by any means a bed of roses. That, of course, was inevitable, for there is not a man living who could interfere with the delicate operations of supply and demand and avoid trouble. The whole subject is full of difficulty. But some things are fairly plain. While there is no actual shortage of any essential commodity one or two staple products are so low as to require careful husbanding.

It is officially stated that the head of live stock in the country is above the average in quantity, and therefore we are in no danger of running short of meat. On the other hand, wheat is not too abundant, having regard to prospective supplies should the war last into 1918; while potatoes, which are in the same category as bread and meat as a staple food, are in very short supply. For several weeks a storm has raged over the potato question, and it affords a good example of the worries of a Food Controller.

Lord Devonport fixed the maximum price to be paid to the farmer at £3 per ton, and the maximum to the consumer at 11d per pound. Now 14d per pound is exactly at the rate of £14 a ton, so that there remained a margin of £8 for the middleman and the retailer to grab between them. But as the three parties to the transaction—farmer, merchant and shopkeeper—are more or less greedy for profits they failed to agree; and the historic fighting of the Kilkenny cats was nothing to the row which has filled the country of late. The Prime Minister has had to come to the rescue of the consumers, who were likely to have to go potatoless, and has granted a little more to producers and dealers, though the unfortunate consumers, as usual, have to find the money.

LONDON'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

The *Hamburg News* (*Nachrichten*), Bismarck's favourite organ, is publishing a series of articles on "England in Wartime" from the pen of an alleged neutral correspondent who boasts that he has a large number of friends in Parliament and in the National Liberal Club. After observing that the economical conditions of Britain are such that in general the people do not yet feel the hardships of war, the writer continues: "I am, however, convinced that they will do so as soon as imports are cut off in greater degree and prices reach new heights. I am also convinced that the English people will never quietly submit to the privations which the German nation patiently bears. There will be disorders and riots. I am, in particular, persuaded that there will be a general rising if they attempt to introduce an organisation similar to that in Germany for rationing the nation." The "neutral" describes the extravagance of London as something "terrible" and declares the war is most popular among the denizens of Whitechapel, "who earn immense profits owing to the darkness which enables them to carry out an incredible number of robberies and outrages." In the National Liberal Club, he reports, no one can be found willing to take peace. Half a column is devoted to impressing upon Hamburgers the extraordinary popularity of Mr. Lloyd George.

JAPAN'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY WITH THE ENTENTE.

Subscriptions to the fund for the Japanese Mission of Sympathy to the Allied Nations in Europe have reached 1,033,000 yen, including the donation from the Imperial Court. The subscriptions raised in the Kwangai district are not included in the total, while Prince Tokugawa, chairman of the committee in charge of the fund, recently made an appeal to the nobility, and it is expected that the nobles will subscribe to the fund shortly en bloc.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.
On duty from the morning of Sunday, 15th April, to the morning of Sunday, 22nd April—H.K.V.R.
Next for duty—B Co. H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. F. H. Thomas.
PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st APRIL.
Monday, 16th inst.:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.
Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.
Tuesday, 17th inst.:—
Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Wednesday, 18th inst.:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Sections: Candidates for examination will parade as detailed by the Signalling Sergt.
Thursday, 19th inst.:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Sections: "B" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.
Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m.
Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Friday, 20th inst.:—
"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m.
Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

STRENGTH.

Pte. G. F. Nightingale having joined is allotted Corps No. 652 and posted to Co. "B" Platoon V, Section 2.

TRANSFER.

No. 180 Pte. A. Forbes is transferred to "D" Company.
No. 313 Pte. J. Jacks is transferred to Machine-gun Section.

NOTICE.

Every N.C.O. and man in "A" Co. is to return his rifle and bayonet to Volunteer Headquarters for examination between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Monday, 16th April, and to draw same after examination between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 17th April. This order applies to every member of "A" Co. in the Colony without exception. Reference above order, every member of "B" Co. is to return his rifle and bayonet, on Wednesday, 18th April, and draw same on Thursday, 19th April.

Reference above order, every member of "D" Co. is to return his rifle and bayonet on Friday, 20th April, and draw same on Saturday, 21st April, or Monday, 23rd April.
(Sd.) C. CHAMPKIN, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, April 13th, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

CARE OF ARMS.

All Platoon Commanders, Crown-Sergts. and Sergeants will attend in mufti at Police School for instruction by Musketry-Sergeant Fisher, as follows: Wednesday, April 18th, 6 p.m.—No. 2 Company.
Thursday, April 19th, 5.30 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 3 Companies.

Absence from Police School, except on compliance with Standing Order 88, is a default.

NO. 2 SECTION.

Company-Sergeant Major Wilks takes over all Warning and Default duties in connection with this Section and Water Police.

RIFLES AND ACCESSORIES.
Cleaning gear must be drawn from Armoury by all ranks not in possession of same on either Tuesday, April 17th, or Friday, April 20th, between the hours of 5.15 and 6.30 p.m.

STRENGTH.

P.C. I. P. Corveth is allotted Collar Number 486.
P.C. 833 Ismail is transferred to H.K.V.R.
P.C. 189 Yeung Wing Ching is dismissed the Force on conviction by a Police Magistrate.
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, April 13th, 1917.

AUSTRO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

KAISER'S MISGIVINGS.

It is learned from a well-informed Austrian source that the German Emperor's visit to Vienna was largely due to his apprehensions regarding the general attitude of Austria-Hungary towards Germany (telegraphed Reuters' Bern correspondence on February 16th). The recent changes of Ministers and Court functionaries in Vienna are considered highly significant. The new men Count Czernin, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Hohenlohe, First Court Chamberlain, and Count Clem Martinic, the Austrian Ambassador, are all possessed of great wealth and are, therefore, presumably quite indifferent to the influence of financial interests in Vienna, which are really entirely dominated from Berlin.

Count Tizze is the only old Minister remaining and would be removed also but for the fear that such a step would cause great displeasure to Germany, as Count Tizze enjoys the confidence and strong support of the Kaiser. Count Czernin is also reported to have removed a number of prominent officials of the Foreign Office and replaced them by men of wealth. German correspondents in Vienna no longer enjoy the special favour previously extended to them. What-ever the policy of the new Emperor may prove to be, it is generally believed that it will be far less subservient to Germany than in the past.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

Pte. W. J. Currie having joined is allotted Corps No. 2087 and posted to Scouts Company.

LEAVE.

No. 1059 Pte. H. L. Dennys is granted leave for the duration of the war from 5th April, 1917.
No. 1963 Spr. E. I. Grant Smith is granted leave for the duration of the war from 13th April, 1917.
No. 1029 Spr. F. O. Olema is granted 1 month's leave from 7th April, 1917.

STRUCK OFF.

No. 1987 Pte. R. M. McEay, having left the Colony and resigned, is struck off the strength of the Corps from 13th April, 1917.

PARADES.

Monday, 16th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Left, Centre and Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Co., and Civil Service Co. outside Courts of Justice under unit Commanders and proceeded by car to Polo Ground.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps. Edgumbe, Grimes and Edmonds.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (except members coming off and going on guard) at Belchers Battery.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section (sub-sections 2 and 3 only) at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (except members coming off and going on guard) at Belchers Battery.

Wednesday, 18th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Commandant's Parade on Polo Ground. Left, Centre, and Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Co., and Civil Service Co. in field service marching order, with 150 rounds ball ammunition, outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Polo Ground.

Thursday, 19th inst.:—

5.11 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (except members coming off and going on guard) at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 20th inst.:—

7.30 Belchers 6th Section (sub-sections 1 and 2 only) at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. C.S.M. Edgumbe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section, "A" and "B" classes, at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (except members coming off and going on guard) at Belchers Battery.

DETAIL.

On duty 15th inst.—Scouts Company.

" " 16th inst.—Civil Service Co.

" " 17th inst.—Centre Sec. M.G. Co.

" " 18th inst.—Right Sec. M.G. Co.

" " 19th inst.—Scouts Company.

" " 20th inst.—Scouts Company.

Orderly Officer from 15th to 21st inst.—

Lieut. Rees.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, April 13th, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—

8 p.m. 1st Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon S. E. Lee.

9 p.m. Company and Stretcher drill.

Thursday, 19th inst.:—

8 p.m. Bandage practice. Corporal Wei Kan in charge.

9 p.m. Company and Stretcher drill.

SAIYINGPUN.

Thursday, 19th inst.:—

7.30 p.m. First Aid and Bandage practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—

4.15 p.m. Company and Stretcher drill.

Wednesday, 18th inst.:—

12.45-1.15 p.m. Gymnasium. Members of Saiyungpun Division may attend.

Friday, 20th inst.:—

4.15 p.m. Company and Stretcher drill.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Monday, 16th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Company and Stretcher drill.

Friday, 20th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Cheek.

PROMOTIONS.

Subject to confirmation by General J. C. Delton, Chief Commissioner, the following promotions are made:—

Ptes. Chan U. To and Lung Sui Sang to be Lance-Corporals.

(Sd.) R. RAHNS

(Officer in Charge of District)

Hongkong, April 14th, 1917.

GERMAN INDEPENDENCE.

The German committee for the assistance of war widows and orphans has refused to accept the American gift handed over by Mr. Gerard, and amounting to \$25,000. The *Rheinische Westfälische Gazette* states:—"Any other decision would be an insult to those losing their lives through American steel. America can give her money to those to whom she has given her shells." The money will be deposited in a German bank for the duration of the war.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GERMAN PRE-WAR METHODS IN CHINA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Now that the liquidations of German firms in Hongkong are practically completed, it would be both interesting and instructive if firms or individuals who have had the affairs in hand would express their views on the methods and pre-war position of the Germans and their China trade, as revealed by the liquidations, either through the medium of the Press or for circulation through the British Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Moss's excellent little book "Britons v. Germans in China" conveys views with which, I have heard, other merchant-liquidators entirely disagree, and it is for this reason that I make the above suggestion.—I am, sir, Yours faithfully,

"Q."

HONGKONG SUMMARY COURT. CLAIM AGAINST AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. Gardiner mentioned a case before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) yesterday in which Lau Yam Shan claimed \$250 from W. L. Wessner, architect, being balance due from \$816.72, part salary and part money lent. Mr. Gardiner stated that in the original case judgment was given against the defendant and the latter agreed to pay monthly instalments. However, the defendant had recently fallen behind in his payments, and the case had now been restored for the purpose of enforcing payment of the instalments as they became due. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

SPORT.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB. DRAWINGS FOR THE PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

The drawings for the Professional Pairs in connection with the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, to be played over the Happy Valley Course, are as follow:—

FIRST ROUND.

Ritchie and A. K. Henderson v. Muriel and Thurstfield. J. H. Wallace and H. E. Hayward v. Hogg and Tisdall. Gibb and W. J. Morrison v. Doninthe and Witten. Harris and Powell v. Bird and Birkbeck. Cumming and Brister v. Beavis and Potter. Parr and Dodwell v. Rawlinson and Bond. Leece and Beswick v. Laughlin and Stalker. Bevington and Clarke v. Milner-Jones and Buck. Kraft and Stark v. Davidson and Johnson. Ormiston and Dowbiggin v. Stewart and Austin. Newall and Arnold v. Wolff and Hooper. Perry and Fairley v. McDougall and Henderson.

SECOND ROUND.

Edkins and Fisher v. Thomson and Gordon. Towns and Austin v. Cockren and Taylor. Gibson and Cary v. Hancock and Layton. Herbert and Sim v. Moxon and another. Golland and Evans v. Winslow and McKibbin. Woodman and Lindsay Woods v. Grist and another. Wood and McKenny v. Gale and Pegg. Pearce and Woodhead v. Leith and Murray. Fletcher and de Rome v. Henderson and Duncan. Archbutt and Hay v. Kinnaird and Stewart.

The first round has to be played off by April 22nd, second round by April 29th, third by May 6th, fourth by May 13th, semi-final by May 20th, and the final by May 27th.

Should any tie remain unplayed by due date, the second named couple in the match passes into the next round. This rule will be rigidly adhered to and no exceptions will be made. Handicap.—Three-eighths of the difference between the respective handicaps. (Half stroke, or over, shall count as 1. Smaller fractions count as 0).

The entrance fee is \$3 per player, 20 per cent of which will be devoted to War Charities.

NEW JAPANESE RIFLE.

The Japanese army has announced the invention of a new infantry rifle by Colonel Kijiro Nambu, an authority on ordnance, who has in the past invented several useful fire-arms accessories. The new rifle is said to be an improvement on the weapon now used by the Japanese army. Its special features include a broader muzzle, a longer range, and improvements in the internal mechanism. It is said to be more powerful in its firing capacity and more convenient to handle.

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES.

REMITTANCES MADE THROUGH THE LONDON REPRESENTATIVES.

The following list of remittances has been made recently by the War Charities Committee through their representatives in London:—

(1) Red Cross	£ 1,700
(2) Royal Flying Corps Hospital, General Fund	£ 1,000
(3) Officers' Families Fund	£ 1,500
(4) French Red Cross, General Funds	£ 1,000
(5) French Red Cross, Hospital 113 Honfleur	£ 500
(6) Bernardo's Homes	£ 1,000
(7) Dronought Hospital	£ 1,000
(8) Greenwich Prisoners of War	£ 1,000
(9) Y.M.C.A. Huts	£ 1,500
(10) St. Dunstan's	£ 2,200
(11) British and Foreign Sailors' Society	£ 500
(12) Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops	£ 500
(13) Blue Cross	£ 500
(14) Royal Naval Hospital Chatham, piano for theatre	£ 30
(15) For distribution among smaller charities at the discretion of our London representatives	£ 2,500
	£16,780

THE HOMELESS IN NORTHERN FRANCE. LOCAL FUND FOR THEIR RELIEF.

FIRST LIST: FRS. 50	\$2,085
SECOND LIST:	
N. J. Stahl	\$250
Van Rees	100
P. Thomas	50
J. Kemp	10
W. Dunsborough	100
H. J. Gompertz	50
A. H. Skelton	50
A. Bunje	10
Pong Tsoi Ching	50
T. Hayashi	200
Bradley & Co.	500
F. C. Butler	50
C. D. W. A. F.	100
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton	100
Duncan Clark	50
C. E. H. Reavis	100
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	500
H. Hancock	50
Mo K'ing Fa	1
Anonymous	50
H. B. L. Dowbiggin	25
P. N. N. Silva	50
Pathe Photo Cinema Chine	50
G. Weiss	15
Ullman & Co.	20
Total FRS. 50	\$4,616

THIRD LIST:	
His Excellency Sir Henry May	\$ 200
R. de Journal	100
Dodwell & Co.	50
J. H. G. Goodham	10
J. A. Plummer	100
Anonymous W.	100
Snowman & Co.	50
B.	10
Dr. Ch. Forsyth	100
David Sassoon & Co.	500
Sir Paul Chater	1,000
Total FRS. 50	\$6,786

BOVRIL'S GOOD YEAR.

At the twentieth annual general meeting of Bovril, Ltd., held on 20th February, in the Great Hall, River Plate House, London, Mr. George Lawson Johnston (chairman of the company) presiding, stated that the Bovril sales in 1916 exceeded those of any previous year, even when Government and Red Cross orders are left out of account. The "gross profit on trading" was \$341,404. This is a decrease against last year of \$30,064, notwithstanding record sales. The reduction is entirely due to the high cost of beef and to additional expenses in packing materials, manufacturing, etc.

SCIENCE AND BOVRIL.

Sir James Crichton Browne, said that one truth brought home to us by the war was that this country suffered from its neglect of science in the past, both in its industrial and commercial undertakings; and it reflected great credit on the perspicacity and foresight of the founders of Bovril that they had linked it up with science from the very first. They set up a chemical department in their factory to supervise all raw materials, and to maintain the constant standardisation of its products. They had also introduced a certain scientific element on the Board. When the history of the war came to be written it would be admitted that Bovril had "done its bit." It had sustained the vigour and pluck of our men in the fighting line. It had supported and built up again the maimed, and the sick, and wounded; and it had bread up and comforted the workers, the watchers and the mothers at home.

The war has stirred feelings of patriotism throughout the land, we have come to dislike and distrust anything that is of German origin—anything that has emanated from this breeding ground of lies, treachery, piracy, murder and calculated brutality, and it is imperative upon us all to patronize British commodities. Bovril is of British origin and always has been British to the core.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 13th April, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 5th April, and in the interval business has been much interrupted by the Easter holidays, and the volume of business passing has been very small. Prices have kept very steady, and with a little more enquiry an improvement would soon be apparent, as there seems to be no desire to sell cash shares at present rates. Investment shares have been a firm market, and it is difficult to find sellers at current prices. Shanghai market remains very quiet, with little doing. Singapore again reports a firm market, with further slight improvements in many Rubber shares. The following are today's wired quotations:—

Alor Gajahs	\$ 4.25 cum div. 20 cents
Ayer Panas	12.75
Glencals	2.55
Kedahs	4.35
Kempas	8.25
Malaka Pindas	2.60
Malakoff	4.70
New Serendahs	4.50
Sandycrofts	5.00
Tapahs	22.00

Plantation Rubber in London is 3/14 per lb. Bar Silver is quoted 36s. Sterling T.T. is 2/4, Singapore T.T. is 100, Shanghai T.T. and the Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills are both nominal.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continue in request at \$705, but no shares are obtainable at the figure.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are wanted at \$910. This Company notifies a dividend at same rate as last year, viz., \$60, with the handsome amounts of \$100,000 to Reinsurance Fund and \$1,685,000 to Underwriting Suspense Account. Cantons are firm, with buyers at \$375. Yangtszes are nominal at \$235, with exchange 73. North Chinas unchanged at Tls. 150 nominal.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Sales of Hongkong Fires are reported at \$332. China Fires are wanted at \$155.

SHIPPING.—Douglases are dull and are on offer at \$60; Indo-Chinas Deferred show no change on the week, and could be placed at \$127. The Preferred are \$41½ nominal. Small sales of Steam boats have been made at \$16, and further shares can be got at the rate. Star Ferries improved to \$35, and close with buyers at \$34.

OILS.—Shells have been a dull market until to-day, when price improved to 107/- at which business was done. Langkats have been dull, buyers only offering Tls. 17. Ural Caspians are nominal, 28/-.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars remain quiet at \$114 cash, and buyers at \$116 for May. Malabons have improved to a buying rate of \$32.

MINES.—Nothing has been done in this market. Raubs are wanted at \$2.30. Tronohs are offering at 27/8. Kailans are unaltered, and nominal at 38/-.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been strong and price has gradually improved to a buying rate of \$124½, and very few shares coming out. Kowloon Wharves have come to business at \$91, and are now wanted at \$81½. Shanghai Docks are dull and are offering at Tls. 85.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—This market has been very firm. Centrals are wanted at \$96, and Lands could be placed at \$97. West Points have buyers at \$75. Hotels are nominal at \$102. Humphreys at \$98½ and Kowloon Lands at \$33.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos are unaltered at Tls. 147½ nominal. Kung Yiks were depe at Tls. 12½, but are since stronger, with buyers at Tls. 131. Shanghai Cottons are in demand at Tls. 118. Yangtszepoots are nominal at Tls. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been quiet and are slightly lower, with shares offering at \$8.50. Tramways have been placed at the rate. Peak Tramways remain nominal at \$9.80 for the old shares, and the new shares are probably obtainable at 95 cents. Dairy Farms are in demand at \$23½, and Ropes at \$28½. China Borneos have come to business at \$8.00, and Waterboats at \$16.00. China Lights are steady with buyers at \$4½. Powells are wanted at \$6, and Steam Laundries at \$3.40.

Memo.—Next Settlement 27th April.

Prince Leopold, the Kaiser's nephew, has been invalided out of the German army with heart trouble. He asked the Berlin commandant for civilian employment, and volunteered to sweep the snow off the streets, but the offer was rejected, as the Kaiser objected to a Prussian Prince thus demeaning himself.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The report of this Association states:—Working account 1915 and former years.—After transferring \$343,966.24 to the Credit of Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account in order to close the account, there remains a balance at credit of 1915 and Former Year's Working Account of \$1,081,017.09, and the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend to Shareholders of 25 per cent. out of this Account and to place \$230,000 to the Credit of a New Investment and Exchange Reserve Fund. The Account will then stand as follows:—

Dividend of 25 per cent. (\$15 per Share)	\$ 180,000.00
To Investment and Exchange Reserve Fund	250,000.00
Balance Carried Forward	651,017.09
	\$1,081,017.09

War Fund.—The Directors also recommend that out of the above balance carried forward, the sum of \$1,000 be donated to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund, being a fund which they consider should receive the support of this Association.

Working Account 1916.—The Net Premium earned during 1916, after deducting Return Premium, R/Insurance Premium, etc., amount to \$3,766,165.29, against \$3,604,135.88 during 1915, and the Account shows a Balance at Credit of \$2,354,518.25. The Directors recommend the payment of a Special Dividend of 5 per cent.—\$3 per share, to be paid out of Interest earned, which will absorb \$36,000, and to carry forward the balance of \$2,318,518.25.

The Dividends will be paid in Taels at Exchange 73. \$18 per share at Exchange 73—Tls. 13.14 per share.

Reserve Fund and Reinsurance Reserve Fund.—These Funds remain unchanged and each stand at \$1,000,000.

Building Reserve Fund.—This Fund shows \$150,000 at its Credit, which is ample for what it was intended.

Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account.—Owing to the high rate of Sterling Exchange on the 30th December, 1916, viz., 3/5 13-16 (against 2/6 5-16 on the 31st December, 1915), not only was the \$120,837.85 at credit of this account absorbed, but a further sum of \$343,966.24 was required to wipe off the amount at the Debit of this Account on the 30th December last. That sum was transferred from Working Account 1915 and Former Years, thus finally closing the Investment Fluctuation Account.

Investment and Exchange Reserve Fund.—The Directors propose to open this new Reserve Fund by placing \$250,000 to its Credit, as recommended above.

Sterling Exchange has been taken at 3/5 13-16 and the relative value between Gold Dollars and Taels at 82½ (the Demand Rates on 30th December, 1915) and between Local Dollars and Taels at 73.

Investments.—The value on 30th December last has been taken for all the Association's Investments.

WAR LOAN PATHOS.

A FATHER WHO LOST ALL HIS SONS.

The largest individual subscriber to the war loan is Mr. James Knott, of Wylam-on-Tyne, who, it was announced has invested £1,250,000 says the *Daily Sketch*.

Behind this action lies one of the war's tragedies. Mr. Knott made a great fortune as a shipowner, and his hopes centred in the future of his three sons. Then came the war. The sons joined the army, and all of them have been killed.

When the last blow fell Mr. Knott disposed of his shipping interests and devoted his wealth to good works. Among other schemes, he is building 100 houses at Blyth and 200 at Leeds for the use of soldiers' widows. These houses are to be a memorial to Mr. Knott's sons, and each is to be endowed with 10s. a week.

SAVED TOWN FROM STARVATION.—Mr. Knott sat for a short time as one of the Unionist members for Sunderland. In 1907 the town, which depends almost exclusively upon shipbuilding and engineering, was hit by the biggest slump it has ever experienced. When things were at their blackest, Mr. Knott came forward with a fine act of combined business and philanthropy. Though the freight market did not at the moment encourage any such enterprise, he placed orders for a large number of ships, distributed over a number of yards, and saved the town from starvation.

This act made a great impression on the local public, but not even his bitterest opponent dreamt of any political self-interest in the deed, such is the sterling character of Mr. Knott.

Mr. Knott was founder and head of the Prince Line, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS

THE FABRIC

is Best Zephyr, light in weight, strong in texture.

THE DESIGNS

are the newest effects in Shirtings and Comprise a variety of Neat Stripes in all colours. The Dye is the best obtainable.

THE FINISH

is the best, while the shape is fully fashioned by expert London Shirtmakers.

THE PRICE:

WITH SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS \$3.00 Each

6 For \$16.50

THE "CRAWFORD"

DOUBLE COLLARS

IN 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½ INCHES DEEP.

ALL SIZES \$4.50 PER DOZ.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[467-3]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 348

BEDDING AND BEDSTEADS

BRASS

FOUR-POST HALF-TESTER, ITALIAN AND FRENCH STYLES.

WOOD

TEAKWOOD, MADE ANY SHAPE OR STYLE.

TWIN BEDS AND COTS.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIPT CERTIFICATE with respect to 10 Shares numbered 192/201 in the above Office standing in the name of AHMEDSHOH HABIBDOY (deceased) of Hongkong has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 23rd instant a New Scrip Certificate will be issued in favour of the said AHMEDSHOH HABIBDOY (deceased), and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1917. [513]



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government are prepared to LET an OFFICE to suitable tenant Room No. 5 on the Top Floor of the Post Office Building (New Government Office) in Pedder Street on yearly tenancy.

Further particulars and conditions of letting may be obtained on application at the Office of the Director of Public Works.
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1917. [514]

WANTED.

OFFICE, centrally situated.

Apply— Box No. 14,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [515]

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—

The Manager,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.,
St. George's Buildings. [511]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER.

Apply to— THE HEADMASTER. [501]



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1917, for Steam Launch and Boat hire for a period from 28th June, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed envelope marked "TENDER FOR TRANSPORT".

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after 24 hours' notice in writing being left at the tenderer's address or refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all or any tenders is specially reserved. [507]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSESS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. have now REMOVED to No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET. All communications in future should be sent to that address.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [510]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1917. [490]

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF, RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FIRE ARMS Agent for Nagasaki and Hongkong, has the honour to notify the clients of the Company that the political changes in Russia do not affect the Company's business, which will be carried on as usual. [502]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—

LINSTRATH & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [51]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 1966 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1917, for Three Shares numbered 67889, 14321, and 89966 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS NEVES RIBEIRO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1966 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE,"

THEATRE ROYAL,

AT 9.15 P.M.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

VOUCHERS which are being issued by the Hon. Secretary are to be exchanged at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. ONLY on and after 9 a.m. MONDAY, April 16th.

Seats cannot be booked previously. Payment for seats is to be made at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co., \$5.00 each.

J. BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary,
St. George's Day Committee. [512]

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,
Top Floor,
90A, Praya East,
Wanchai. [462]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 3, A & B. ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [473]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee Hoong Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
TAN MANAGER,
HONGKONG LEE HOONG CO. LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [103]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. NEMAZEE,
11 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon TO LET OR FOR SALE. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 46 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd. [38]

WANTED.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in good locality, Kowloon. Furnished preferred.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd. [306]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TELEPHONE 616.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, W.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG 14th APRIL, 1917.

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

The average Englishman has found it difficult to believe that a people with whom he associated on terms of amity less than three years ago could have suddenly become so utterly demoralised as to be capable of the many brutalities which Germany has perpetrated during the present war. When he has read of the countless violations of the rules of civilised warfare he has been disposed to regard them as committed reluctantly in obedience to orders, and even when there has been incontrovertible evidence of gross excesses on the part of individuals he has been inclined to argue that there are "black sheep in every flock." Only recently "Mr. Asquith sought to exonerate the officers and men of the German Navy from responsibility for the cold-blooded murder of non-combatants by submarines, and President Wilson, in his address to Congress, drew a broad line of demarcation between the German Government and the German people. It is, however, very doubtful whether the people of Germany are as guiltless as we would fain believe. For example, apart from the official indignities to which the Entente Ambassadors were subjected as soon as war broke out, there were numerous exhibitions of ill-will on the part of the people. The staff of the Russian Embassy were assaulted, booed, and spat upon, and even the ladies of the party were not immune from this disgusting treatment. There have been many instances, too, of U-boat commanders shelling open boats as they left sinking ships, and gloating over the death struggles of the drowning. At the prisoners' camps the guards have taken a fiendish delight in adding to the miseries of their captives, and the German doctors have neglected the sick and wounded with inhuman callousness. The most striking illustration, however, of

the depths of degradation to which the German nation has sunk is furnished by the revelations of the inhuman manner in which the Red Cross nurses, of all people, ill-treated our wounded. Scores of British soldiers of all ranks have testified that it was a common amusement for these depraved creatures, to torture our men, who were in the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding out food and drink to them and withdrawing it as soon as any attempt was made to take it. Many wounded, begging for a drink, had coffee and soup tendered to them into which, at the last moment, the "gentle" nurse would spit. Frequently the unhappy victims were in such sore straits that they had no alternative but to drink the defiled stuff, while their tormentors looked on and laughed derisively. Not content with these "refined" methods of cruelty, these modern Furies, we are told, "frequently struck a bandaged limb in order to give pain." Such devilish conduct on the part of those who have dedicated themselves to the work of ministering to the sick and suffering seems incredible. Not only does it disgrace the uniform which they wear, but it brings shame upon the very name of womanhood itself. The Red Cross, hitherto has been a symbol which all nations have revered, since the days when FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, with her lamp, paced the stricken fields of the Crimea in order to bring succour to the helpless. It has remained for Germany, which has been guilty of so many other infamies, to degrade the noble calling of the nurse. When we find that women—not women, but it is remembered, who belong to the dregs of society, but those who have embraced an honoured profession—have so brutalised their natures that they can find pleasure in venting their ill-will upon honourable foes who, by the fortunes of war, have become dependent upon their ministrations, how can we believe any longer that the German nation, as a whole, views with abhorrence, or even disfavour, the crimes which are committed in its name? The German nation is, in a literal sense, the German Army and Navy, and has been infected with the pernicious doctrines of Treitschke, Nietzsche, Bernhardi, and the rest of the pestilential brood.

An afternoon concert will be given by Prof. E. Dahnberg and his pupils on Thursday next at 5.15 p.m. on behalf of the "French Relief Fund."

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 31st March, amounted to 66,612 tons and the sales to 73,730 tons.

Mr. Adolf Zimmern, of Oakhill Drive, Surliton, and of L. Reiss Brothers & Co., China merchants, Lime-street, E.C., left estate of the value of £110,281.

Mr. Ho Wing Kin, third son of Lady Ho Kai, is to be married to Miss Ma Shuk Tak at St. Stephen's Church, on Tuesday, at 11 a.m., not on Monday as previously announced.

The annual sports in connection with St. Joseph's College take place at Happy Valley this afternoon. The members of the College Association will be at Home to parents of scholars and friends of the College.

Lieut. Donald L. Logan, 16th Loyal North Lancs., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan, of Hongkong, has been awarded the Military Cross, for conspicuous bravery when in charge of a bombing expedition.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—J. A. Young, J. D. Humphreys & Son, Worcester & Lammert, Thoresen & Son, E. Pabany, Palmer & Turner, and Wilkinson & Grist, £25 each; Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Leigh & Orange, £30 each.

His Majesty's Royal licence has been given to Mr. Aubrey Stewart Wheeler, late Technical Adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce regarding Mining Affairs, and to the Rev. Arthur Gostick Shorrocks, B.A., of the English Baptist Mission at Siaufu, Shensi, to wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the order of the Excellent Crop, which decoration has been conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them.

The second annual sports in connection with Yau-mati Government District School are to take place on the school football ground, King's Park, Yau-mati, on the 16th inst.

In connection with the Cafe Chantant to be held at the Volunteer Drill Hall in the afternoon of St. George's Day, it has been decided that amahs will be admitted on payment of 50 cents at the entrance. This arrangement will, it is hoped, be a convenience to family parties.

The Bishop of Victoria will preach at St. Andrew's Kowloon to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 a.m. On Wednesday and Thursday next he is holding the first duly constituted Synod of the Chinese Church in the Diocese. It will commence with the Celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 7.30 a.m.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY ON THE "GLENFALLOCH."

There was a double tragedy, arising out of a Chinese gambling quarrel, on the s.s. *Glenfalloch* while the vessel was on her way to Hongkong from Singapore. A number of Chinese were taken on board at Singapore, and when a day's voyage from this port two Chinese quarrelled over a gambling debt. The ill-feelings were calmed by the other passengers on that day. However, on the following night, one of the men who had taken part in the quarrel went to the place where the other man was sleeping and almost covered his head with a razor. When the murdered man was found an alarm was raised and the supposed murderer was chased on to the top deck, where, finding that he could not proceed any further, and that capture was inevitable, he jumped overboard and was not seen again. The murdered man was buried at sea.

SUICIDE ON THE "CHINA," CHINESE PASSENGER ACCUSED OF THEFT HANGS HIMSELF.

An enquiry was conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood, the coroner, at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese passenger on the s.s. *China*, who hanged himself in the hospital of the vessel when she was lying in Hongkong harbour on January 24th.

Thomas Henry Dobson, master of the *China*, stated that a large number of Chinese was taken on board at San Francisco on the voyage before last. On January 9th he received a report to the effect that a sum of \$390 (gold) had been stolen from the baggage of a Chinese passenger who had died on the voyage. He investigated the matter and eventually accused the deceased of the theft. Deceased admitted taking the money, and was placed under arrest; to prevent his being assaulted by the other Chinese passengers as much as for anything else. The man admitted taking the money, but said he had lost it. He also stated that he would return the money when he arrived at Hongkong, to which port he had booked, but he failed to do so. The deceased was allowed the use of the decks, but was locked up at night. Upon arrival at Hongkong the police flag was answered by P. S. Pincott, who, upon arrival on board, was informed of what had happened. P. S. Pincott stated that he could do no anything unless it went through the American Consul. This was on January 24th. Witness telephoned the American Consul, and was told to keep the man on board until the following morning, when the Consul would deal with him. Witness then went ashore, after ordering the man to be detained and kept in the hospital of the ship. When witness returned to the ship on the following morning he was told that the Chinaman was dead, he having hanged himself. Two other Chinese were in custody in connection with the same theft, but as there was no evidence against them they were released.

Dr. J. T. Smalley said that on January 28th he saw the body of the deceased. Death was due to asphyxiation, caused by hanging.

The steward in charge of the steerage part of the ship spoke to locking the deceased up in the hospital on the evening of January 24th. When he went to the hospital on the following morning he found the deceased hanging by a rope from the steam pipe; he was quite dead.

Dr. Leach, medical officer of the *China*, said that when he saw the deceased, he having been called by the last witness, death must have taken place at least six hours previously.

A verdict of suicide was returned, no opinion being expressed as to the deceased's state of mind at the time of the act.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF LARGE SUMS.

Three charges of embezzlement involving large sums were preferred against a respectable-looking Chinese. The first charge was that in the year 1912, when managing partner of the Shang Tai firm, he stole \$14,187.23; the second charge was that in the same year he stole \$9,183.72; and the third charge was that about 1914 he stole \$400, all the monies being the property of the partnership. No evidence was taken, and the defendant was remanded.

Mr. E. W. Davidson is defending, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton is prosecuting.

A FREQUENT OFFENDER.

The notorious Don Manuel George Sequeira was again before the Court, he being charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with being drunk and disorderly.

Sequeira, who is a native of Brazil, readily admitted being under the subtle influence of Bacchus, but stoutly denied that he was disorderly. "I am never disorderly when under the influence of drink," he informed the Magistrate.

Inspector Brown smilingly remarked that he would accept that plea. The Inspector added that the defendant was very well known in the Courts. He did not know how many times defendant had been up, but it was many scores of times he believed.

Mr. Melbourne asked the defendant if he could remember how many previous convictions he had.

Defendant, with an evident tone of pride—I know it is over twenty times, but I am not quite sure.

Mr. Melbourne then imposed a fine of \$5, or, in default of payment, seven days' hard labour.

POLICE RESERVIST AND HIS DUTIES.

A Chinese Police Reservist, R.169, was charged before Mr. Wood with being absent from regular patrol on March 9th, and also with being absent from punishment duty on March 22nd.

Mr. Wood asked what was alleged against the man.

Mr. P. C. Jenkin, A.S.P. (R.), who prosecuted, said that the Reservist had got beyond him. He could not deal with him, therefore he had brought him before the Court. The man absented himself from punishment duties given to him, and therefore as far as he (Mr. Jenkin) was concerned, he had lost control of him, unless the Magistrate could bring the man to his proper senses. When the defendant was absent from the patrol on March 9th his excuse was that he had forgotten it. His excuse for being absent from punishment duty was that he was on duty in the Naval Yard, where he was employed as telephone clerk. The defendant had been given instructions to supply a list of his duties at the Naval Yard so that his police duties could be arranged accordingly, but he had failed to do so; and his excuse was always that he was on duty at the Naval Yard.

Asked what he had to say, the Police Reservist alleged that he did not receive his list of duties for March.

Mr. Jenkin put in a letter written by defendant with reference to this, in which he said he had lost his list of duties.

Defendant stated that his duties at the Naval Yard were very irregular, sometimes he worked in the day and sometimes at night. He also said that he would like to call Mr. Knight, of the Naval Yard, to speak to the fact that he was on duty in the Naval Yard on the night he was ordered to do punishment duty.

Mr. Jenkin said that he could not spare the time to come to the Court again and would withdraw the second charge.

Mr. Wood convicted the defendant on the first charge, and imposed a fine of \$10, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour. The Magistrate also remarked that the Reservist had made himself liable to a fine of \$100, also to a term of imprisonment of two months, without the option of a fine. If he joined the Police Reserve and undertook to do certain duties then he had to carry them out.

THE WAR.

BRITISH STILL PROGRESSING.

MUCH ACTIVITY.

OUR NEW ALLY.

STRIKING SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A STUNNING BLOW.

BRITISH HOLDING ON TO THE ENEMY.

LONDON, April 13th.

Reuter's correspondent at headquarters, writing on the evening of the 12th, refers to unparalleled rigorous weather. He says we materially widened the front of attack to-day and dealt the enemy a stunning blow north of Vimy Ridge, which we are firmly holding. We have captured Boisensache, enabling an advance close to Givenchy, from which we are only 600 yards at one point. The attack was launched at dawn and the objectives were carried with clocklike precision. The recent offensive was timely and ended a diabolical Prussian plot to shell Arras with prussic acid projectiles which were first used for the invasion of Belgium. Several counter-attacks on Monchy and Le Preux were repulsed.

Machine-guns are inflicting very heavy losses in the new offensive.

MORE BRITISH PROGRESS.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 13th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We stormed the villages of Heninel and Wancourt, with the adjoining defences, crossed the Cojeul River, and occupied the heights on the east bank. Further progress has been made northward of Scarpe and eastward of Vimy Ridge. Gains were reported this morning northward of Vimy Ridge; the secured positions have been strengthened. During the fighting on Monday and Tuesday we took prisoners from all the infantry regiments of six German Divisions. Our naval squadron which was escorting bombing machines was heavily attacked. We destroyed three of the enemies' machines and drove down three others. We had no casualties. During yesterday we brought down four aeroplanes and drove down five others. Six of ours did not return and three were brought down.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSSES.

LONDON, April 13th.

A wireless German official message states:—We repulsed attacks at Vimy and Fampoux, but lost Monchy after frequent assaults. British attacks including cavalry and armoured cars, northward of Monchy, broke down heavily.

The enemy again heavily bombarded St. Quentin.

The artillery battle is increasing in western Champagne.

Aviators are active despite the storm. We bombed camps and munition dumps in the Vesle and Suiques Valleys. The enemy lost twenty-four aeroplanes.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GREAT PUSH.

OPERATIONS DELAYED BY SNOWFALL.

LONDON, April 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A daylong snowfall has rendered observation impossible and has impeded operations.

We beat off this morning two counter-attacks on our new positions near Monchy-le-Preux. Prisoners taken at Monchy-le-Preux state that they were ordered to hold the village at all costs.

Further south, we penetrated the enemy lines in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, taking a number of prisoners.

Large enemy forces counter-attacked and forced us back to our own lines. Our artillery inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's attacking troops.

Our aeroplanes were active yesterday, despite the gale. Few enemy machines were seen.

FRENCH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 12th.

A French official message states:—There has been active artillery firing in the region of St. Quentin.

The enemy, south of the Oise, drove back one of our detachments to the north-east of Everneuil sous Coucy, but a counter-attack promptly ejected him.

Both 'artilleries' were most active in Champagne.

AMERICAN AIR SQUADRON.

LONDON, April 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the American Air Squadron in the French service will fight in American uniform under the American flag.

NEW BRITISH TACTICS.

LONDON, April 12th.

The British offensive continues to be the topic of comment in Paris, where there is much admiration expressed at the new tactics whereby the front attack has widened as it has progressed, instead of narrowing, like the previous Allied offensives. Thus it is now impossible for the enemy to make flank attacks, as no salient has been produced.

The extent of the British front has doubled in two days, like an opening fan. Its left commands the Douai plain, the centre is within seven miles of Douai, while the right is dangerously threatening the German lines with envelopment—the whole progressing towards Lens.

French accounts of the battle dwell on the success of the tanks and the new British triplanes.

There was a stirring charge by massed cavalry on the fleeing enemy in the vicinity of Monchy yesterday.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, April 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The weather is wet and stormy.

We attacked this morning and captured two important positions to the north of the Vimy Ridge, astride the Souchez River, taking prisoners.

We drove off two night attacks at the northern end of the Vimy Ridge, with heavy German losses.

We progressed to the south of the Scarpe River.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, April 12th.

A communiqué states: The artillery struggle continued fairly violently during the night between the Somme and the Oise, and notably in the region of Urville.

After artillery preparation, we attacked the German positions south of the Oise, east of the line from Coucy la Ville to Quincy Basses. After lively fighting, we pushed back the enemy as far as the south-western edge of the upper forest of Coucy, and captured several important points d'appui. We killed many of the enemy, and took prisoners.

Our reconnaissances penetrated the German lines at several points north of the Aisne, and brought back forty prisoners.

During a lively attack east of Sapigneul, we drove the enemy out of a few elements of trenches he has occupied since April 4th. Our line is now completely re-established.

SEVERE FIGHTING: DESPERATE GERMAN RESISTANCE.

LONDON, April 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on April 12th states:—During the last twenty-four hours, fighting has become more intense. The Germans, apparently reinforced, are desperately resisting our heavy pressure. Various counter-attacks have been launched, but, except at Bullecourt, these were unsuccessful.

The German claim of a thousand prisoners at Bullecourt, is a wild statement.

The fighting for the key position of Monchy-le-Preux is most bitter, but we are retaining all our gains and consolidating our defences.

Time is now required to bring up heavy guns and make good communications before attempting another great stroke in the battle of Arras.

We captured eleven more guns between Croisilles and the River Scarpe yesterday.

The enemy is shelling our new positions beyond the Vimy Ridge, the loss of which has undoubtedly greatly chagrined him.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH PATROL VESSEL MINED.

LONDON, April 13th.

The Admiralty announces that a patrol vessel was mined and sank in the Channel on Tuesday.

Two officers and fourteen men are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

WOODEN SHIPS FOR AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 12th.

President Wilson has requested Colonel Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal, to supervise the building of a thousand wooden ships for trade with the Allies.

SPAIN AND SUBMARINISM.

INTENSE EXASPERATION.

MADRID, April 12th.

Fresh sinkings of Spanish vessels, despite German promises and excuses, have produced intense exasperation in Spain, whose economic situation, moreover, is thereby terribly distressed.

All parties recognise the gravity of the outlook and the necessity for the taking of strong measures.

WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, April 12th.

The Spanish steamer *San Fulgencio* has been sunk without warning, the crew being landed at Nantes.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH MUNITIONERS TO RUSSIAN WORKERS.

LONDON, April 12th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Woolwich Arsenal workers have despatched the following message to the munition workers in Russia:—

"Comrades, now you have overthrown the Autocracy, we know you will win. Let us all work hard and help our brothers in the trenches, whose sacrifices are becoming greater every hour. They have worked that they may save our lives, and our idleness would mean murder. Long live free Russia, who has risen in her might finally to free the people still enslaved."

OUR NEW ALLY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

A STRIKING SPEECH.

LONDON, April 12th.

The American Luncheon Club entertained Mr. Lloyd George to luncheon, the American Ambassador (Dr. Page) presiding. The toasts of the King and of President Wilson were received with prolonged cheering and the singing of the National Anthems. The guests included General Smuts, Sir Robert Borden and several Cabinet Ministers.

The American Ambassador said:—"We have set out to help in the enterprise of saving the earth as a place worth living in. (Loud cheers.) We have come in answer only to the high call of duty—not for any material rewards, or territory, or indemnity or conquest of anything. We have only a high duty to succour democracy when it is desperately assailed." (Cheers.)

The Premier was received with loud cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. He said:—"I am in the happy position of being the first British Minister who, in speaking on behalf of the people of this country, can salute the American nation as comrades in arms. (Cheers.) I am glad, not merely because of the stupendous resources America will bring to the support of the Alliance, but I rejoice in a democrat. (Cheers.) The advent of the United States into the war gives the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world. (Cheers.)"

Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"This is the straightest struggle for liberty that America has ever embarked upon. (Cheers.) Most of the great wars of the past were waged for domestic aggrandisement and conquest, and the fact that the United States has made up its mind finally makes it abundantly clear to the world that this is no such struggle, but a great fight for human liberty. (Cheers.) The United States naturally did not know at first what we had endured in Europe for years from this military caste in Prussia; Prussia is not a democracy. (Laughter.) The Kaiser promises that it will be a democracy after the war. I think he is right. (Laughter and cheers.) But Prussia is not merely not a democracy; Prussia is not a State. Prussia is an Army. (Hear, hear.) It had great industries highly developed, a great educational system, and great Universities, but all of these were subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of an all-conquering Army which would intimidate the world. The Army was the spear-point of Prussia; the rest was merely the haft. That is what we have to deal with, for it has got on the nerves of Europe."

It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars all for conquest. The incessant tramp of its legions through the streets of Prussia and on the parade grounds had got into the Prussian head. The Kaiser, when he witnessed it on a grand scale in reviews, got drunk with the sound of it. He delivered law to the world as if Potsdam were a new Sinai, and he was uttering law from a thundercloud. "Make no mistake; Europe knew the whole time what it meant. What it did not know was the moment it would come. This is the menace, this is the oppression from which Europe has suffered for fifty years. It has paralysed the beneficent activities of all States which ought to have been devoted and concentrated upon the well-being of their people. France! No one can tell except Frenchmen what they have endured from this tyranny, patiently, gallantly, and with dignity, until the hour of deliverance came. The best energies of democratic France have been devoted to defeating itself against the impending terror. This is the state of things we had to encounter."

"The most characteristic of all the Prussian institutions is 'The Hindenburg Line.' (Laughter.) What is the Hindenburg Line? It is a line drawn in the

territories of other people, with a warning to the inhabitants of those territories that they cross it at the peril of their lives. That line has been drawn in Europe for fifty years. Europe, which had endured this for generations, made up its mind at last that the Hindenburg line must be drawn along the legitimate frontiers of Germany herself. (Cheers.) There could be no other attitude than that for the emancipation of Europe and the world."

"At last America was forced to endure the same experience as Europe. The Americans were told that they would not be allowed to cross and re-cross the Atlantic except at their peril. American ships were sunk without warning, and American subjects were drowned—hardly with an apology in fact—as a matter of German right. At first America could hardly believe it. They could not think it possible that any sane people should behave in that manner. They tolerated it once, they tolerated it twice, until at last it became clear that the Germans really meant it. Then America acted and acted promptly. (Cheers.) The Hindenburg line was drawn along the shores of America, and Americans were told that they must not cross it. And America, said—What is this? (Laughter.) Germany said—This is our line beyond which you must not go, and America said—The place for that line is not the Atlantic but on the Rhine—(cheers)—and we must help you to roll it up, and they have started. (Cheers.)"

"There are two great facts which clinch the argument that this great struggle is for freedom. First, in fact, that America has joined. She would not otherwise. The second is the Russian revolution. (Loud cheers.) When France in the eighteenth century sent her soldiers to America to fight for the freedom and independence of that land France also was an autocracy, but once the Frenchmen were in America their aim was freedom, their atmosphere was freedom and their inspiration was freedom. They acquired a taste for freedom and took it home, and France became free. That is the story of Russia."

Russia had engaged in this great war for the freedom of Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria. They were fighting for the freedom of Europe and they had done it. (Cheers.) The Russian revolution was not merely the outcome of a struggle for freedom. It was a proof of the great struggle for liberty, and if the evidence they are doing, that national discipline is not incompatible with national freedom, nay that national discipline is essential to the security of national freedom (cheers) they will indeed become a free people."

I have been asking myself the question, Why did Germany deliberately, in the third year of the war, provoke America to this declaration, to this action? Deliberately! Yes, resolutely! It had been suggested that the reason was that there were certain elements in an American life which Germany was under the impression would make it impossible for the United States to declare war. That I can hardly believe, but the answer has been afforded by Hindenburg himself in a most remarkable interview."

He depended clearly upon one of two things. That the submarine campaign would have destroyed international shipping to such an extent that England would have been put out of business before America could be ready. According to his computation America would not be ready for a year. (Laughter.) He had not known America. (Cheers.) Then, alternatively, when America was ready at the end of the year, that there would be no ships to transport her army."

In Hindenburg's words, "America carries no weight. (Laughter.)" He means that she has no ships to carry on. (Laughter.) That is undoubtedly their reckoning. Well, it is unwise always to assume that even when the German General Staff has miscalculated that they have had no ground for their miscalculation. Therefore, it behoves the Allies, especially Great Britain and America, to see that Hindenburg's reckoning is as false as the one he made about his famous line which we have broken already. (Cheers.) The road to victory, the guarantee of victory and the absolute assurance of victory must be found in one word, namely, ships. With characteristic keenness the Americans fully realised that, and already they have arranged to build a thousand 3,000 tonners, for the Atlantic trade. (Cheers.) I believe the Germans and their military advisers are already beginning to realise that this is another of their miscalculations which is going to lead them to disaster and ruin. The British are slow, blundering people, but they get there. Americans get there sooner. That is why I am glad to see America in. We have been in this business for three years, and having got through every blunder, we have got a good start and now we are right out on the course. (Cheers.)"

May I respectfully suggest to Americans that they should study our blunders in order to begin where we are now, not where we were three years ago. I am glad America is sending naval and military experts to Britain to interchange experiences with men who have been all through the dreary and anxious course

of the last three years." (Cheers.) After acknowledging the Allies debt to America in the matter of guns and ammunition, the Premier proceeded to say that it was a bad day for the military autocracy of Prussia when it challenged the great Republic of the West with its wonderful fertility and resourcefulness. "We know that America will wage a strong and successful war to ensure a beneficent peace. I rejoice that America is going to win the right to be at a peace conference which will settle the destiny of nations and the course of human life for God knows how many ages. It would have been a tragedy for mankind if America had not been there. I can see a peace; not a peace to be the beginning of another war but a real peace. The world is an old world; it has never had peace. It has been rocking and swaying like an ocean, and Europe, poor Europe, has always lived under the sword. When this war began two-thirds of Europe were under autocratic rule. It is the other way about now, and Democracy means peace. (Cheers.) The democracy of France did not want war. The democracy of Italy hesitated long before entering the war. The democracy of Britain shrank from it and shuddered, and would never have entered the cauldron but for the invasion of Belgium. Democracy sought for peace and strove for peace, and if Prussia had been a democracy there would have been no war. (Cheers.) But strange things have happened in this war, and there are stranger things to come, and they are coming rapidly. There are times in history when this world spins so leisurely along its destined course that it seems for centuries to be at a standstill. There are also times when it rushes along at a giddy pace, covering a track of centuries in a year. These are such times. Six weeks ago Russia was an Autocracy. She is now one of the most advanced Democracies in the world. (Cheers.) Today we are waging the most devastating war the world has ever seen. To-morrow, not perhaps, a distant to-morrow, war may be abolished for ever from the category of human crimes. (Loud cheers.) This may be something like a fierce outburst of winter, which we are now witnessing, before the complete triumph of summer. It was written of those gallant men who won the victory on Monday—men from Canada and Australia, and from this old country, which has proved that, despite its age, it is not decrepit—it is written that those men attacked with the dawn-fit work for the dawn—to drive out from forty miles of French soil those miscreants who had defiled it for three years. They attacked with dawn. It is a significant phrase. The breaking up of the dark rule of the Turk, which for centuries has clouded the sunniest land in the world; the freeing of Russia from an oppression which covered it like a shroud for so long; and the great declaration of President Wilson, coming with the might of the great nation he represents into the struggle for liberty—these are the heralds of the dawn. They attacked with the dawn, and those men are marching forward in the full radiance of that dawn, and soon Frenchmen, Americans, British, Italians, Russians, Yees and Serbians, Belgians, Montenegrins and Roumanians will emerge into the full light of a perfect day. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)"

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A "TIMES" WARNING.

LONDON, April 12th.

The situation in Russia continues to be watched with great interest. The *Times*, writing editorially, echoes the general feeling when it says that it trusts the leaders of all parties will realise the imperative need for the preservation of internal concord. It reminds the extremists that Paul Rohrbach and prominent German publicists lecturing in Berlin have candidly admitted that the German peace schemes depend entirely on the success of the Russian Extreme Left.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

LONDON, April 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro states that the German Minister has been handed his passports, but he refuses to leave before the 18th inst., as he is lacking instructions from Berlin.

BRAZILIAN PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, April 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro states that the Government is equipping a strong contingent which will be concentrated in the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana and Santa Catharina, where Germans are numerous.

ARGENTINE INCREASES ARMY AND NAVY.

LONDON, April 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires states that steps are being taken to increase the effectiveness in the Army and Navy. The Government, as a precautionary measure, is also preparing to call up conscripts.

MASSACRES IN SERBIA.

APPALLING SCENES.

LONDON, April 12th.

Reuter has received confirmation of an insurrection in Serbia. During March, rebels seized several townships and depots of arms, and marched to Nish. The Bulgarians became alarmed and sent two Divisions to oppose the rebels. Nevertheless, as a result of a fortnight's fighting, the rebels reached the town of Nish and would have captured the town but for the intervention of a third Bulgarian Division. The subsequent repression was most appalling. Civilian in the towns were massacred by the Bulgarians, women and children not being spared, while the populations were interned wholesale.

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SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th Apr., 4 P.M.
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These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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